

Home Rule Debate.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH BILL

ASSES THE FIRST READING.

DAY FIXED FOR SECOND READING

Sir William Harcourt Supports the Bill

GLADSTONE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, tonight resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the House of Commons.

He began by remarking that those who contended that the Government had no right to state an alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan, and Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington and Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Chamberlain had pronounced a scheme of great importance, but that scheme had never been submitted to the Government. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had recommended confederation. What were to be those separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject matter of the federation recommended?

Mr. Chamberlain had a plan to stay evictions by act of Parliament. Who was agreed to that policy? Had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goschen? Or the adhesion of the right hon. gentleman and the noble Lord opposite?

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During the single argument that the bill has had, the alternative and must be passed. They were indeed, told that because of the six Irish members, determined upon having home rule, it, therefore, must be granted. Suppose these six Irish members had gone further and

ASKED FOR SEPARATION. Parliament had equally bound to consider it? If they accepted this doctrine, and Wales and Scotland asked for separation in what a position England would be? What, under this system of the voice of a hostile majority holding sway, became of the voice of Ulster? The Premier had spoken of the foreign yarb in which the laws were placed before the Irish people as being the whole basis of the mischief. Would the Irish people have been satisfied with these identical laws if placed before them in native dress? (Cries of "No.") There was the fearful agrarian problem, which had hitherto benefitted from the efforts of all statesmen. The real basis of the mischief was that the views of the majority of the Irish people on some of the chief principles of legislation were different from those held in England and Scotland, from those current in every civilized country. (Parnellite cries of "No, no.")

THE ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH ON agrarian laws and on questions of contract had sacred in other countries, was a hostile attitude. Never had a "No rent" manifesto found acceptance in any other country in Europe. (Parnellite cries of "It is unnecessary.") "That's just it," continued Mr. Goschen, "The Irish party are contending for a revolutionary change in the laws of Ireland, which would make these laws different from every other civilized country." (Cheers.) The speaker admitted that Ireland required special legislation, but he saw no necessity for heroic measures. In conclusion he denied that firmness could be called coercion, and said there would be no repression if there was no crime. He could not foresee any outbreak of crime. The United States had had a difficulty twenty years ago, and Europe had advised the North that it could not manage the South. If the United States had accepted that opinion there would now be two nations of Americans instead of one. If we were to listen to the voice of Americans now—not a unanimous voice, because many Americans thought it madness to concede home rule—then the United Kingdom would become two nations instead of one. The responsibility for weakening the ties uniting the British Empire rested with the Premier and his followers. Those raising the break up of the Empire must close up their ranks, and shoulder to shoulder resist the bill.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was nothing in the state of the relations between England and Ireland that warranted the proposed change, nor was there in any part of the country a vestige of popular opinion in its favor. Did the Parnellites themselves regard the bill as a settlement of the question? Mr. O'Brien—"Every man of them."

"Then," asked the speaker, why have they not said so? "Mr. Dillon—"They have got up to say so half a dozen times."

"At any rate," replied Sir Michael, "members speaking in the name of Ireland intimate that the bill requires much amendment." The general effect of the bill, he said, would be to make England ridiculous in the eyes of mankind.

MR. GLADSTONE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS. Mr. Gladstone, amid cheers from the ministerial benches and the Parnellites, rose to reply. He denied that the safeguards provided in the bill were dictated by distrust of the Irish people. On the contrary, they were inserted in consequence of the mistrust that was felt, no doubt honestly, by others. It was said that there had been no formulated demand from Ireland, but the Government recognized the wisdom of yielding to reason what it would be far better not to have to yield to necessity. He then recapitulated the conditions he had, in his opening speech, laid down as the guiding principles of the proposed legislation, adding that he had no intention to put the control of the customs and excise and the absence of Irish members from the house as vital principles of the bill. Since then it had been suggested that the Irish members might come with limited powers or with diminished numbers, and as had been remarked an interval of absence from the house would be necessary on the part of the Irish members and for purely Irish purposes. Mr. Gladstone could not think it would be right for the Government to take it upon themselves at this stage of the bill to close the door on the consideration of these matters. Replying to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gladstone, referring to what he had himself said in reference to the expressed wishes of the Irish representatives, reminded the House that he had coupled his remarks as to the necessity of considering these wishes with the condition that what might be done should be consistent with the integrity and SAFETY OF THE EMPIRE.

THE HOUSE HAD BEEN ASKED IN what country save Ireland could a "no rent" manifesto be produced, but the reply to that was another query as to what other country could show a state of religion such as had led to this manifesto. The Irish people had borne with exemplary patience suffering of the most grievous character, and was it to be supposed that such things could have been, without leaving any trace or mark on the character of the people? Mr. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who had attacked the Home Rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong and that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") In regard to Mr. Goschen's remarks concerning America, Mr. Gladstone said it was time that the Northern states had carried their point, "but," he added, "when they had the South at their feet, what did they do? They gave every Southern state a MEASURE OF AUTONOMY."

(Loud Parnellite cheer.) "Such measure we are about to ask for Ireland." In regard to the questions as to the power of veto proposed by the bill, he stated that there was no limitation to that proposition, and in reference to the income tax that would necessarily be as separate in Ireland as it would be in England. Of the bill generally, he said it proposed to give to the Irish people a reasonable satisfaction of their demands without imitating the example set by a former Government in the case of America. The wants of Ireland were to be considered in relation to the fact whether it would be harmful to others that they should be granted. He ridiculed the fear that had been expressed as to further demands on the part of the Irish members if this bill were passed, and as to the question of there having been no mandate for coercion for maintaining the law, he

NO MANDATE WAS NECESSARY for a proposal to strengthen the means of maintaining the law. He compared the criticisms on the bill, and pointed out that no one speech agreed with another, and speaking of the measure as a plan, he remarked that it might be improved, and if it had held the field as he did, the subject, (Loud cheer.) "The bill," he said, "was pro-

posed under circumstances of great pressure. But he contended the time was come when it was necessary for Parliament to establish a system of Irish law, and whether it should be before, leaving England and Scotland to a famine of needless legislation, and Ireland to a continuance of social disease and internal discord. (Loud and prolonged cheer.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour. He made no formal proposals, looking to a modification of the Irish bill. He had never regarded the exclusion of the Parnellites from the house as a vital principle of the bill. He had said that the present Irish representation could not continue, but that the exclusion of the Irish members must be the voluntary work of the Irish themselves.

ERINA! MY DARLING! By W. J. MacLara, St. Erina! my darling! one minute, I've something this morning to say, "O'er your love, sure, may I hope to win it, Don't speak with that, "Erina, my dearest, But look in your heart, love, and see If I can be placed there the nearest— I've got you near mine, you can see.

Just list to the birds all around us, They are singing in merry glee, As though they were glad they had found us Together, as we ought to be. Sure it's a welcome to gladden the saddest, And the daisies below at your feet Are smiling a smile of the gladdest, To see that among them we meet.

The spring on the top of yon mountain Gathers force as it leaps on its way, Shooting rocks like a silver-dressed fountain, Till it fills up the valley with spray. Thus the love in my heart has grown stronger, And adds to its strength every hour, It cannot keep growing much longer, To hold it I have not the power.

Sure your heart is a palace of beauty, But it's empty—and that is a sin; To furnish it up I've a duty, So let my fond love creep within. No Emperor—King—Queen—in story Were prouder of love and their throne, Than I, if you give me the crown Of making you Queen of my home.

New York City, April 4, 1886.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC. QUEBEC, April 14. DILLS INTRODUCED. The Hon. Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to further amend the act respecting the sale and management of public lands. The object of the measure is to regulate suits brought by location ticket holders against trespassers. The following bills were also introduced: To amend Article 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Mr. Poirer), and to amend Article 2157 of the Code (Mr. Gagnon) to establish a board of examiners at Notre Dame du Lac a Veau, and to amend Article 1050 of the Municipal Code (Mr. Whyte) so as to alter the present law governing truck and by-roads.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The public accounts ending June 30th, 1885, seem to indicate, so far as the extra time permits, that the hopeful anticipations of the Treasurer, expressed in his speech of the 23rd March, 1885, were fully justified. The three months show increased receipts in several instances. In brief the accounts show a debtor side for the year.

PER CENTRAL. By total expenditures, including investment of surplus of Ottawa and Montreal Railway and payment of \$724,684.11 of warrants outstanding on 31st Decr. 1885, 4,78,400 47

Warrants outstanding 31st Decr. 1885, as per statement No. 21, page 217, 1,080 23

By balance carried down, 1,265,811 56

THE CROWN LANDS. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shows the total revenue for the year to have been \$618,172.53. Lands sold (116,624 acres) \$33,344.43. For those and on previous sales \$81,068.70 was paid. Lands sold for agriculture yielded \$19,081.73. Mineral lands \$11,335.97, and lands sold with fishing rights \$1,220. Thirty-nine lots, containing 3,403 acres, were located on free grants. There were 5,512,562 acres of unlocated lands in farm lots and surveyed, including concessions. Of the clergy reserves, 3,870 acres have been sold for \$2,050, and \$3,027.23 was collected on new and old sales, leaving 145,114 acres unsold. The Jesuit estates yielded \$19,841.01, the collection costing \$3,610.29. The Crown domain produced \$14,061.82. The Lawson scenery collections amounted to \$2,400.94; fishery rentals, \$5,336; woods and forests, \$330,115.77; various fees, \$3,218, and the gold mines \$100. The collectors and police connected with this item cost \$2,211.60. The Commission expresses regret at the depression consequent on the lumber trade, though it acknowledges signs of improvement. From timber limits 204 miles on the North of Lake Temiscaoueg were sold for \$282.05 per mile (average), realizing \$58,123. The Commissioner regrets that his suggestion as to the appointment of foresters to prevent the Canadian cow, the direct descendant of the old Brittany cows brought in former days and now improved by acclimatizing, thus supplying a singular physical problem. As milkers, they are hard to equal, one of them that took the first provincial prize producing some thirteen pounds of butter in one week.

LIFE GETS THE BETTER OF DEATH. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18, 1885.—For eleven years I was a confirmed invalid, suffering all the agony a person could stand. Was several times pronounced dead. Two best physicians pronounced my trouble female complaint. Used Warner's safe cure, and passed a large stone. Am well to-day as when a girl. It was a miracle in my case.—Mrs. J. T. RICHMOND, 622 1/2 Broadway.

QUEBEC AND IRELAND. The Local House Adopt Home Rule Resolutions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GLADSTONE. The Address to the Queen Withdrawn. Everybody Expresses Sympathy for Ireland and Nine Vote Against the Motion. SPEECHES AND SCENES IN THE HOUSE. (From our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, April 16th, 1886. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. Carbray, amidst applause, arose to propose the Home Rule Resolutions and congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. He explained that two motions having been placed before the House, one by himself and one by the Hon. Mr. Marier, a conference took place, and as a result, it was decided that he would withdraw his address to the Queen, and instead submit the following resolutions for adoption by the House:—

Whereas, the right of self government is sacred to the Canadian people, and whereas, they believe and know from actual experience that constitutional government brings strength, peace, union and prestige to the nation. Be it resolved that this House, always sensible to everything tending to the greater welfare, progress and happiness of our glorious nation, desires to record its warm approval and great pleasure at the intention of the Imperial Government.

That this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone to peacefully solve the problem of home rule in Ireland without dissolving the Empire. That the Speaker of the House be directed to communicate a copy of the resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, prime minister of England.

Mr. Carbray said that it had been suggested that the subject was not one for the House to deal with, but he dissented from this view, and said that he felt that the House was mainly composed of friends of his race, and that he would be glad to take part in our expression of congratulation concerning the solution of the question, which had recently reached a climax in the English Parliament. There had of late been many great questions before the world connected with the British Empire, but he held that the Home Rule question overtopped them all. It was one that had been advocated by great patriots like O'Connell. It had been smothering for a time, but thanks to the efforts of a poor Irish boy, the son of a poor Irish widow, Michael Davitt, it was brought into life again. This did not agree with many of his principles, but he was prepared to overlook any errors when he thought of the good he had accomplished. The hon. member said that Davitt did not possess educational abilities, but what he lacked in that direction, he made up in his Home Rule was concerned, was supplied by Mr. Parnell.

There were some signs of dissent at this expression of opinion, as it is well known that Davitt has considerable educational ability. Mr. Carbray proceeded to refer to Mr. Gladstone's conduct in them after, and said that the English Premier was acting in the interest of the empire, and his recent utterances and actions were sufficient to cause any of his past actions which had been harsh and unjust towards Ireland to be overlooked and forgiven. The past might be forgiven and Mr. Gladstone thanked for the present. There was no doubt that the ball had now been set rolling in a manner that nothing could stop and it would surely reach its goal. He stated that now saw that the union was a failure, and its repeal would greatly benefit the British Empire. Nothing could strengthen that more than extending rights to the Irish and transferring them into sympathizing and loyal subjects. It was a sad thing that England had to maintain 50,000 of her best troops in Ireland, and if that nation changed the hostility of Ireland to friendship, she would hold her head high in the councils of Europe to-day. With reference to the land question, he said that there was no doubt that the system prevailing in England and Scotland was not in accordance with the times, and had to be changed, and therefore, after Home Rule there was no measure that would go further in the direction of maintaining the union than the passage of such a law as was now advocated. He spoke till recess, and concluded by moving the resolutions as printed above.

AFTER RECESS. Hon. Mr. Tallion hoped that the motions would go to the House without discussion and prevent difference of opinion. Hon. Mr. Merer asked was the Government in favor of the resolutions. Hon. Mr. Tallion replied, that as a Government they had nothing to do with the motion. It would be voted on the individual responsibility of the Ministers. Mr. McShane moved that Mr. Carbray's motion in which he referred to what the Irish brigade had done for France. He complimented Gladstone and Parnell, and tendered them the heartiest gratitude of the Irish people in America. He threatened the Attorney-General that he would not get an Irish vote in Montreal East and that he never again would show his nose in Parliament.

The Hon. Attorney-General replied that he had proved he was more in sympathy with the Irish people than Mr. McShane was, and that he had a sincere sympathy for Ireland. Mr. McShane tried to whitewash himself by bringing in these motions. The Attorney-General's sympathy for Ireland was shown when he introduced the act against the Orange processions and which he asked Mr. McShane to do, but which Mr. McShane refused, because at the time he was afraid to offend the Orangemen. (Cheers.) He hoped that the Irish people would remember Mr. McShane's policy in this matter. Hon. Mr. Lynch and Hon. Mr. Flynn delivered eloquent addresses on the home rule cause, and declared themselves in favor of supporting the Irish people. The addresses were received with enthusiastic cheering by the majority on both sides of the house.

Mr. Asselin then moved the following amendment: That, while wishing the Irish people God speed in their efforts to obtain their just rights from the British Government, and trusting that they will soon obtain the sacred rights of self-government, yet we believe that this Legislature has no right to interfere in the matter. Dr. Martel seconded the amendment. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, while expressing the heartiest sympathy for the Irish people, complimented them in eloquent terms on their national character, their proud traditions, and wishing them every success, regretted that he could not think that the Legislature had a right to interfere in the matter. Mr. Leblanc spoke in the same strain, and said that they had no right to send resolutions to Mr. Gladstone, who answered the Costigan resolutions by saying "Mind your own business."

A number of Conservative members supported the resolutions. Dr. Duhamel (Conservative), Mr. Poupore (Conservative), Dr. Garneau, Hon. Louis Beaulieu and other Conservatives joined with the Liberals in supporting the motion. The debate was very exciting throughout. Hon. Mr. Lynch wished it to be understood that his course on these motions would be as an individual and not as a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Carbray entered a protest against the amendment, but sooner than have a division in the house on this question, so dear to Irishmen, he would withdraw his motion. (Chorus of No, No.) At 12:30 Dr. Martel moved the adjournment of the debate. Amid cries of "Lost" and "Yes" the Speaker put the motion for adjournment, and amidst loud cries of "No" and "Yes" a scene of excitement ensued. A vote was taken, when the motion for adjournment was lost by 26 to 22 votes.

Mr. Carbray again expressed his hope that the resolutions would be withdrawn before there would be a division. (Loud cries of "No.") Hon. Dr. Garneau entered an energetic protest. He was surprised at what was passing in the House after the example of the Costigan resolutions, and seeing that the Solicitor-General and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, both ministers of the Crown had agreed that the resolution was a fit one for Parliament, had voted against the majority of their supporters in the motion for adjournment. Mr. McNeill, the new member for Joliette, protested against the amendment and stated that he would vote for Mr. Carbray's motion. After a further exciting discussion the amendment was put to the house. For the amendment—Messrs. Asselin, Blanchet, Caron, Deschêre, Faucher de St. Maurice, Leblanc, Marcotte, Marion, Trudel—9.

Against—Audet, Beaubien, Beauchamp, Bérthiaud, Bronsseau, Cameron, Carbray, Charlebois, Desrosiers, Duhamel, Flynn, Fregan, Gagnon, Garneau, Girouard, Labre, Lapointe, Leclerc, Lemieux, Lynch, McConville, Marchand, Martel, Martin, McShane, Mercier, Paradis, Poirer, Proulx, Poupore, Rochard, Rinfret dit Monin, Sheehy, St. Hilaire, Turcotte, Whyte—37.

The amendment was lost, and the main motion to adopt the resolutions was carried amid loud and prolonged cheers. Eighteen members were absent. The division was the first of the session, and the result was received with loud applause. Hon. Mr. Blanchet explained that there was no difference of opinion about sympathy for Ireland, but that there was a difference of opinion that the resolutions should be transmitted to Mr. Gladstone. Other members who voted for the amendment expressed similar sentiments. The sitting ended at 2:30.

THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY. James Beatty, M.P. \$386,000. John White, M.P. —\$33,000 bond shares. Sir Hector Langview—\$29,000. G. W. Monk, M.P.E.—\$2,000 acres. Hon. John Costigan—50 square miles. Hon. Thomas White—Printing to order. Darby Bergin, M.P.—Surgeon General and coal lands and timber for his friends. Hector Cameron, M.P.—Railway and general purpose patriot. M. K. Dickinson, M.P.—Timber limits. Thomas Farrow, M.P.—Salaries for sons and other relatives. Dr. Ferguson, M.P.—Colonization Company promoter. John Huggart, M.P.—Coal lands and timber. Samuel R. Hesson, M.P.—Feed for sons and other relatives. George Hilliard, M.P.—Coal lands and brother fixed. Robert Hay, M.P.—25 per cent on furniture. George Guillet, M.P.—Timber limits and double indemnity. Joseph Jamieson, M.P.—Constitution gerrymandered to order. J. B. Kilver, M.P.—Hair to Customs Collectorship of Hamilton. Dalton McCarthy, M.P.—Timber limits and offices for relatives. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P.—Full price not known but some high—ask Whitehead. L. McCallum, M.P.—\$8,000 on an improper award for a damaged schooner. D. Orton, M.P.—C. P. R. physician, timber limits and coal lands. J. C. Patterson, M.P.—Timber limits agent. M. W. Pruyn, M.P.—Nephew put on the bench. Thomas Robertson, M.P.—After a place. Alex. Robertson, M.P.—Timber limits. J. G. Tyeart, M.P.—Probably a millionaire competitor. Dr. Sprague, M.P.—Timber limits. Joseph Tase, M.P.—Printing at his own price. George Taylor, M.P.—Timber limits and public works. H. A. Ward, M.P.—Timber limits for his infant relatives. Clarke Wallace, M.P.—Colonization Company Patriot. Peter White, M.P.—Aid for Fombroke, and for railway in which he is interested.

PERSONAL. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, as reported in The Post, left for home yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Godfroy Boileau, Esq., M.P., of St. Genevieve, was yesterday sworn as a Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreal by Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown.

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DIED. CUTLER.—In this city, on Sunday, the 13th inst. Wm. Cutler, aged 22 years. SMYTH.—In this city, on the 17th inst. Robert Smyth, carter, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 54 years. WHELAN.—In this city, on the 14th inst. John, aged 23 years and 6 months, son of James Whelan. O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 16th inst. Michael O'Brien, aged 50 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland. NEVILLE.—In this city on Sunday, the 13th inst. John Neville, aged 76 years, a native of County Westford, Ireland. PENDER.—At Quebec, April 15th, at the age of 11 years, Sarah Pender, daughter of John Pender. BUCHNEY.—At Mount Pleasant Village, Quebec, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Widow Matthews Buchney, aged 65 years. McWILLIAMS.—In this city, on 15th inst. Annie Redmond, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Constable McWilliams. McDONNELL.—In this city, on the 13th inst. Julia O'Brien, aged 78 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick McDonnell. O'Rourke.—At Boston, Mass., April 7, after a long and painful illness, Hugh, eldest son of John O'Rourke, Esq., J.P., of this city, interred at Malden Cemetery, Boston. BATTERTON.—At Quebec, on the 16th inst. Mary Elizabeth, aged seventeen years and five months, youngest daughter of James Batterson of H. M. Customs. GANNON.—In this city, on the 16th inst. Elizabeth McKeown, wife of the late James Gannon, Blacksmith, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, aged 70 years. MURPHY.—In St. Gabriel Village, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary Ann Kelly, aged 29 years, beloved wife of John Murphy and daughter of Barth. Kelly.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND. A very important meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was held on Friday night last, in their hall, when Mr. Aldophe Ouhmet presided. Resolutions approving of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill were passed, and the chairman was requested to sign them officially, and forward them to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell. Resolutions of condolence were then passed to the memory of the late Mr. Ferdinand Gagnon of Le Trarvilleur, of Worcester, Mass. The celebration of the 24th of June next was then discussed. A letter from Mr. A. Contant, tendering his services for the Mass, and offering to sing a new Mass called "Messe Contant," recently composed by him, were taken into consideration. Letters congratulating the society upon its recent decision regarding the formation of a general St. Jean Baptiste society, were read from the Chairman of the St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet, Manitoba, the United States and the Maritime Provinces. The meeting then adjourned.

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